4/9/85 S5425-11.3-F

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

ANTHONY T. CATANOSO
Freeholder Director

WILLIAM J. DILLER
Planning Board Chairman

ELWOOD R. JARMER
Planning Board Director

Cape May County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE DATA CENTER

CAPE MAY COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
CENTRAL MAIL ROOM
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, NEW JERSEY 08210

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

CAPE MAY COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

MARTIN TELLER, JR. AND EDWARD FILIPSKI

OCTOBER 1984

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Cape May County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information in the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author(s) of the Cape May County Census Trends report were Martin P. Teller, Jr. and Edward R. Filipski. Please contact Mr. Filipski should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS iv

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS 1

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 4

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES 11

EDUCATION 11

LABOR FORCE 16

INCOME AND POVERTY 18

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS 24

List of Tables

1. Total population, population density, and share of county population 1970 and 1980 2
1A. Growth rates for New Jersey and Cape May County 4
2. Components of population change 1970 to 1980 3
3. Residence in 1965 for persons 5 years old and over in 1970 and residence in 1975 for persons 5 years old and over in 1980 3
4. Single years of age by sex, 1970 and 1980 6
5. Population by race 1970 and 1980 8
6. Number and percent black population in 1970 and 1980 9
7. Selected single and multiple ancestry groups in 1980 10
8. Spanish origin groups 1980 10
9. Households, families, group quarters population and persons per household 1970 and 1980 12
10. Marital status by sex and household relationship for all persons, persons under 18 years old, and persons 65 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 13
11. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school and years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over: 1970 and 1980 15
12. Labor force status for total and black population 16 years old and over by sex 1970 and 1980 17
12A. Covered employment in Cape May County: 1980 to 1981 16
13. Major occupation group for employed persons 16 years old and over 1970 and 1980 19
14. Place of work by place of residence 1970 and 1980 20
15. Family Income in 1969 and 1979 21
16. Per capita income, median family income, and percent of families below poverty level in 1969 and 1979 22
17. Family income in 1979 by age of householder 23

18. All persons and persons 65 years old and over below the 1969 and 1979 poverty levels..... 23
19. Total and year round housing units and vacancy rates: 1970 and 1980..... 26
20. Number and median value of owner occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 27
21. Number and median contract rent of renter occupied housing units: 1970 and 1980..... 28
22. Tenure and occupancy status by units in structure: 1970 and 1980 (year-round housing units)..... 29
23. Gross rent as a percentage of household income: 1970 and 1980. 30
24. Persons per room by complete plumbing facilities for occupied housing units, 1970 and 1980..... 31

Figures and Maps

Fig. 1. Cape May County age groups: 1970 and 1980..... 5

APPENDIX, Technical Notes for Census Tables..... A-1

CAPE MAY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

INTRODUCTION

This study is devoted to an analysis of the 1980 population and comparing it to the 1970 population. It is hoped that the reader, in making observations, will keep in mind the influence of the county's geographical location/and the nature of its resort economy upon the population.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population by Municipality

The decade from 1970 to 1980 showed a large population increase for Cape May County, at a time when the state was experiencing the smallest increase in population since 1940 (Table A). Table 1 shows the various municipal populations and the change from the 1970 census. The table indicates that all municipalities experienced substantial increases in population, particularly Upper Township and the island communities (Ocean City, Sea Isle City ... etc.). The reason for these increases can be attributed to an increase in the number of persons reaching retirement age and becoming permanent residents and the influx of Casino industry personnel.

Components of Change

A population may increase by two means: first, natural increase (an excess of births over deaths) and second, by an in-migration of new residents. Table 2 indicates that Cape May County's population increase was due solely to in-migration, since the number of deaths was much higher than the number of births.

Migration

Table 3 indicates that during the decade from 1960 to 1970, 22.1% (12,288) of the people migrated into the county. In 1980, the figure increased to 26.2% (20,300) of the county population. This migration was from all parts of the nation but particularly the Northeast and North Central. This type of migration trend is expected to continue in Cape May County. Some of the most significant factors contributing to Cape May County's attraction of out of State residents are its environment and resort nature. Also, the county's low average tax rate makes retirement on fixed incomes more tolerable to a large number of older residents.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	TOTAL POPULATION 1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	% OF COUNTY POP. 1980
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	82,266	38.1	226	313	100.0	100.0
AVALON BOROUGH	1,283	2,162	68.5	266	449	2.2	2.6
CAPE MAY CITY	4,392	4,853	10.5	1,952	2,157	7.4	5.9
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	204	255	25.0	680	850	0.3	0.3
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	2,635	3,989	51.4	40	61	4.4	4.8
LOWER TOWNSHIP	10,154	17,105	68.5	365	615	17.1	20.8
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	8,725	11,373	30.3	121	157	14.7	13.8
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	3,914	4,714	20.4	2,289	2,757	6.6	5.7
OCEAN CITY CITY	10,575	13,949	31.9	1,511	1,993	17.8	17.0
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	1,712	2,644	54.4	685	1,058	2.9	3.2
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	1,089	1,187	9.0	648	707	1.8	1.4
UPPER TOWNSHIP	3,413	6,713	96.7	52	102	5.7	8.2
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	1,005	1,091	8.6	824	894	1.7	1.3
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	235	360	53.2	783	1,200	0.4	0.4
WILDWOOD CITY	4,110	4,913	19.5	3,162	3,779	6.9	6.0
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	3,483	4,149	19.1	3,166	3,772	5.8	5.0
WOODBINE BOROUGH	2,625	2,809	7.0	332	356	4.4	3.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Cape May County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	59,554
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	8,672
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	10,712
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	-2,040
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	57,514
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	82,266
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	24,752

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Cape May County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	55,636	100.0	77,533	100.0
SAME HOUSE	31,012	55.7	43,452	56.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	21,030	37.8	33,792	43.6
SAME COUNTY	9,002	16.2	13,781	17.8
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	12,028	21.6	20,011	25.8
SAME STATE	3,467	6.2	6,948	9.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	8,561	15.4	13,063	16.8
NORTHEAST	6,243	11.2	9,484	12.2
NORTH CENTRAL	425	0.8	457	0.6
SOUTH	1,526	2.7	2,478	3.2
WEST	367	0.7	644	0.8
ABROAD	260	0.5	289	0.4
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	3,334	6.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 1A
Growth Rates for New Jersey and Cape May County

	Population		Percent Change	
	New Jersey	Cape May County	New Jersey	Cape May County
1900	1,883,669	13,201	----	----
1910	2,537,167	19,745	34.7%	49.6%
1920	3,155,900	19,460	24.4	-1.4
1930	4,041,334	29,486	28.1	51.1
1940	4,161,165	28,919	3.0	-1.9
1950	4,835,329	37,131	16.2	28.4
1960	6,067,412	48,555	25.5	30.7
1970	7,168,164	59,554	18.1	22.6
1980	7,364,823	82,266	2.7	38.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing, various years

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

Table 4 shows a comparison of population for Cape May County by age and sex for 1970 and 1980. The table indicates that there are more females than males in the county, particularly in the older age categories (over 55) since females tend to live longer than males. Figure 1 shows the county population divided into age groups to determine a trend in the population age structure. A study of the chart in comparison with similar information for the state reveals that the older population (65+) makes up 20.5% of Cape may County's population as compared to only 11.7% for the state.

Race

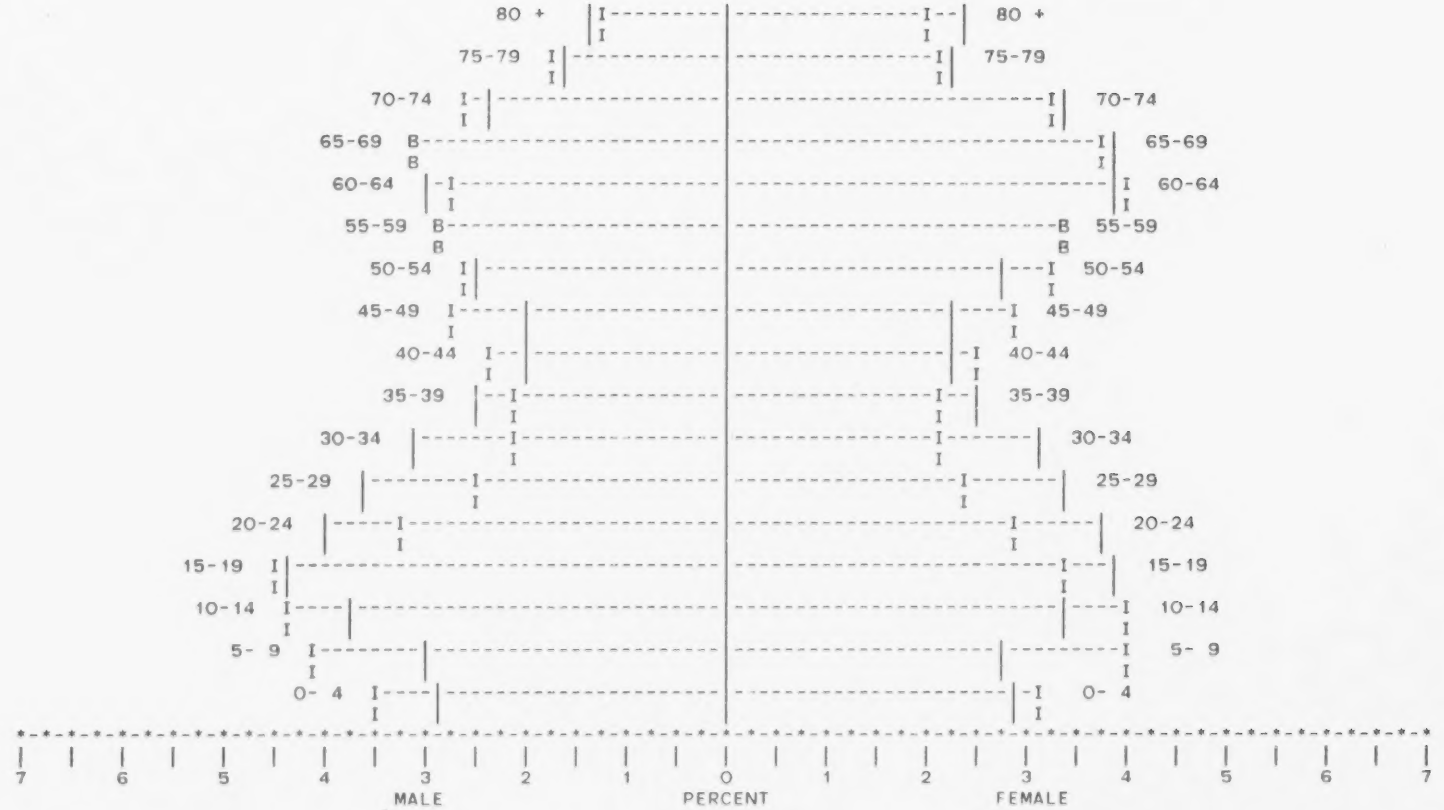
Table 5 shows that the number of whites and blacks in Cape May County increased from 1970 to 1980. However, the percentage of black persons when compared to the total population decreased from 8.0% in 1970 to 6.3% in 1980.

Table 6 breaks down the number and percentages of blacks by municipality. As can be seen the concentration of blacks has not significantly changed from 1970 to 1980.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

Cape May County is comprised of a diversity of ancestral groups (Table 7). Excluding the multiple ancestry group Cape May like the rest of the state, is comprised of mainly by English, Irish, German and Italian persons.

FIGURE 1.
CAPE MAY COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	59,554	29,093	30,461	82,266	39,503	42,763
UNDER 5 YEARS	3,958	2,089	1,869	4,736	2,368	2,368
UNDER 1 YEAR	795	413	382	1,065	538	527
1 YEAR	776	394	382	985	478	507
2 YEARS	735	400	335	885	448	437
3 YEARS	767	421	346	924	461	463
4 YEARS	885	461	424	877	443	434
5 TO 17 YEARS	12,644	6,583	6,061	14,595	7,540	7,055
5 YEARS	929	463	466	914	472	442
6 YEARS	967	485	482	858	429	429
7 YEARS	937	466	471	896	451	445
8 YEARS	1,000	497	503	949	514	435
9 YEARS	967	512	455	1,120	575	545
10 YEARS	1,003	523	480	1,152	594	558
11 YEARS	973	526	447	1,103	568	535
12 YEARS	974	495	479	1,114	594	520
13 YEARS	998	493	505	1,169	622	547
14 YEARS	1,012	540	472	1,253	658	595
15 YEARS	1,035	564	471	1,319	657	662
16 YEARS	935	508	427	1,369	682	687
17 YEARS	914	511	403	1,379	724	655
18 TO 24 YEARS	5,514	3,082	2,432	9,009	4,781	4,228
18 YEARS	964	577	387	1,316	710	606
19 YEARS	888	541	347	1,365	791	574
20 YEARS	830	478	352	1,270	694	576
21 YEARS	742	396	346	1,210	667	543
22 YEARS	751	410	341	1,280	653	627
23 YEARS	765	395	370	1,265	606	659
24 YEARS	574	285	289	1,303	660	626
25 TO 54 YEARS	17,850	8,746	9,104	26,416	13,023	13,393
25 YEARS	603	299	304	1,300	674	626
26 YEARS	628	315	313	1,218	616	602
27 YEARS	629	343	286	1,119	558	561
28 YEARS	529	269	260	1,066	554	512
29 YEARS	528	274	254	1,084	558	526
30 YEARS	519	252	267	1,089	548	541
31 YEARS	535	252	283	1,078	563	515
32 YEARS	487	255	232	1,072	561	511
33 YEARS	508	265	243	1,076	541	535
34 YEARS	523	275	248	834	399	435
35 YEARS	506	266	240	891	452	439
36 YEARS	436	224	212	897	449	448
37 YEARS	537	260	277	871	434	437
38 YEARS	534	241	293	748	383	365
39 YEARS	541	287	254	747	370	377
40 YEARS	569	278	291	693	331	362
41 YEARS	528	275	253	687	322	365
42 YEARS	582	263	319	691	303	388
43 YEARS	638	320	318	690	350	340
44 YEARS	611	311	300	696	348	348
45 YEARS	686	352	334	675	321	354
46 YEARS	666	329	337	575	285	290
47 YEARS	611	285	326	736	332	404
48 YEARS	672	325	347	745	338	407
49 YEARS	711	332	379	808	388	420

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	731	369	362	812	404	408
51 YEARS	723	326	397	781	390	391
52 YEARS	683	308	375	891	396	495
53 YEARS	726	315	411	904	421	483
54 YEARS	670	281	389	942	434	508
55 TO 59 YEARS	3,710	1,692	2,018	5,131	2,341	2,790
55 YEARS	756	346	410	960	457	503
56 YEARS	717	366	351	1,000	477	523
57 YEARS	769	330	439	1,046	469	577
58 YEARS	695	290	405	1,030	457	573
59 YEARS	773	360	413	1,095	481	614
60 TO 64 YEARS	4,046	1,672	2,374	5,646	2,462	3,184
60 YEARS	762	302	460	1,046	486	560
61 YEARS	745	293	452	1,121	495	626
62 YEARS	834	347	487	1,133	494	639
63 YEARS	858	359	499	1,164	481	683
64 YEARS	847	371	476	1,182	506	676
65 YEARS & OVER	11,832	5,229	6,603	16,733	6,988	9,745
65 YEARS	814	382	432	1,174	553	621
66 YEARS	878	413	465	1,171	562	609
67 YEARS	837	378	459	1,152	513	639
68 YEARS	772	374	398	1,133	480	653
69 YEARS	808	328	480	1,082	457	625
70 YEARS	754	340	414	1,020	432	588
71 YEARS	722	334	388	1,009	439	570
72 YEARS	695	309	386	997	415	582
73 YEARS	653	291	362	889	378	511
74 YEARS	646	258	388	827	327	500
75 YEARS	574	257	317	747	322	425
76 YEARS	531	232	299	726	321	405
77 YEARS	453	217	236	641	253	388
78 YEARS	412	202	210	520	235	285
79 YEARS	332	144	188	549	199	350
80 YEARS	356	141	215	438	175	263
81 YEARS	276	126	150	390	153	237
82 YEARS	229	93	136	410	152	258
83 YEARS	227	105	122	313	121	192
84 YEARS	169	57	112	294	96	198
85 YEARS	146	53	93	244	90	154
86 YEARS	119	40	79	211	63	148
87 YEARS	89	43	46	159	56	103
88 YEARS	57	16	41	128	36	92
89 YEARS	47	15	32	142	51	91
90 YEARS	54	19	35	92	25	67
91 YEARS	34	13	21	72	28	44
92 YEARS	22	6	16	48	10	38
93 YEARS	24	6	18	43	16	27
94 YEARS	26	8	18	39	14	25
95 YEARS	10	1	9	20	6	14
96 YEARS	5	1	4	19	4	15
97 YEARS	6	4	2	11	2	9
98 YEARS	8	4	4	8	3	5
99 YEARS	4	1	3	7	0	7
100 YEARS & OVER	43	18	25	8	1	7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	59,554
1980 POPULATION	82,266
% CHANGE 1970-1980	38.1
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	54,782
1980 POPULATION	77,109
% CHANGE 1970-1980	40.8
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	4,772
1980 POPULATION	5,157
% CHANGE 1970-1980	8.1

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	59,554	100.0	ALL RACES	82,266	100.0
WHITE	54,565	91.6	WHITE	76,138	92.6
BLACK	4,772	8.0	BLACK	5,157	6.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	34	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	96	0.1
			ESKIMO	2	0.0
			ALEUT	2	0.0
JAPANESE	31	0.1	JAPANESE	20	0.0
CHINESE	10	0.0	CHINESE	45	0.1
FILIPINO	69	0.1	FILIPINO	109	0.1
KOREAN	11	0.0	KOREAN	30	0.0
			ASIAN INDIAN	56	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	11	0.0
HAWAIIAN	0	0.0	HAWAIIAN	14	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	4	0.0
OTHER	62	0.1	OTHER	582	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	4,772	8.0	82,266	5,157	6.3
AVALON BOROUGH	1,283	2	0.2	2,162	3	0.1
CAPE MAY CITY	4,392	460	10.5	4,853	413	8.5
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	204	0	0.0	255	2	0.8
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	2,635	19	0.7	3,989	18	0.5
LOWER TOWNSHIP	10,154	20	0.2	17,105	88	0.5
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	8,725	1,542	17.7	11,373	1,645	14.5
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	3,914	4	0.1	4,714	5	0.1
OCEAN CITY CITY	10,575	815	7.7	13,949	765	5.5
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	1,712	0	0.0	2,644	1	0.0
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	1,089	23	2.1	1,187	17	1.4
UPPER TOWNSHIP	3,413	61	1.8	6,713	43	0.6
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	1,005	246	24.5	1,091	301	27.6
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	235	0	0.0	360	0	0.0
WILDWOOD CITY	4,110	970	23.6	4,913	1,051	21.4
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	3,483	4	0.1	4,149	3	0.1
WOODBINE BOROUGH	2,625	606	23.1	2,809	802	28.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Cape May County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	82,266	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	389	0.5
ENGLISH	7,306	8.9
FRENCH	438	0.5
GERMAN	6,698	8.1
GREEK	213	0.3
HUNGARIAN	263	0.3
IRISH	7,680	9.3
ITALIAN	5,841	7.1
NORWEGIAN	125	0.2
POLISH	1,655	2.0
PORTUGUESE	41	0.0
RUSSIAN	193	0.2
SCOTTISH	655	0.8
SWEDISH	491	0.6
UKRAINIAN	253	0.3
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	6,504	7.9
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	32,172	39.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	4,192	5.1
NOT REPORTED	7,157	8.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	13,422	16.3
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,033	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,886	18.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,208	19.7
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	5,261	6.4
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	2,406	2.9

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Cape May County

ALL PERSONS	82,266	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	81,100	98.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	1,166	1.4
MEXICAN	72	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	610	0.7
CUBAN	68	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	416	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8 breaks down the Spanish population into ancestral groups.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

Table 9 breaks down the population into houeholds, families and group quarters by municipality and compares this information with that from the 1970 census. The most significant section of this data is the persons per household. Cape May County's average household size is the smallest in the state, and is basically due to the large number of older singles and couples residing within the county. The persons per household figure has decreased for each municipality from 1970 to 1980, except for Cape May Point and Dennis Township.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

The county from 1970-1980 experienced an increase in the number of single, seperated and divorced persons and a decrease in the number of married and widowed persons for both sexes (Table 10).

The remainder of table 10 breaks down the population by household type and relationship. In the non-family household there was a small but significant increase in both male and female householder. This seems to reflect the increase in divorced and separated persons and the general trend of people marrying later in life. Also of significance, from 1970 to 1980 was the large increase in family households with a male or female householder with children under 18 years of age where no spouse is present. This also reflects the increase in divorced and separated persons in the county.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

Table 11 compares the persons 3-years old and over enrolled in school from 1970 to 1980. A significant figure here is the number of children attending nursery school, which increased from 191 in 1970 to 785 in 1980. A reason for this increase is the economic pressures on both parents or the single parent of having to work and thus sending the child to school instead of a babysitter.

Educational Attainment

When comparing the years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over, 1980 saw a substantial increase in all levels of education, except elementary school. High school graduates and

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAPE MAY COUNTY	21,177	32,347	15,799	22,380	2,440	2,439	2.70	2.47
AVALON BOROUGH	484	927	376	638	0	0	2.65	2.33
CAPE MAY CITY	1,345	1,847	894	1,072	994	861	2.53	2.16
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	111	131	71	71	0	0	1.84	1.95
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	859	1,268	679	1,057	72	97	2.98	3.07
LOWER TOWNSHIP	3,828	6,719	2,959	5,006	3	25	2.65	2.54
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	2,902	4,159	2,281	3,077	171	350	2.95	2.65
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	1,521	1,992	1,091	1,330	0	0	2.57	2.37
OCEAN CITY CITY	4,194	6,255	2,982	3,847	70	133	2.50	2.21
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	609	1,086	458	762	8	0	2.80	2.43
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	436	581	332	357	0	0	2.50	2.04
UPPER TOWNSHIP	1,136	2,361	899	1,914	112	19	2.91	2.84
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	368	481	264	286	0	0	2.73	2.27
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	100	160	68	99	0	0	2.35	2.25
WILDWOOD CITY	1,595	2,081	1,071	1,213	30	11	2.56	2.36
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	1,215	1,686	980	1,183	0	9	2.87	2.46
WOODBINE BOROUGH	474	613	394	468	980	934	3.47	3.06

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	22,544	100.0	31,658	100.0
SINGLE	6,253	27.7	9,043	28.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	14,344	63.6	19,285	60.9
SEPARATED	418	1.9	828	2.6
WIDOWED	1,128	5.0	1,316	4.2
DIVORCED	401	1.8	1,186	3.7
FEMALE:	24,304	100.0	35,344	100.0
SINGLE	3,987	16.4	6,632	18.8
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	14,301	58.8	19,137	54.1
SEPARATED	666	2.7	1,160	3.3
WIDOWED	4,635	19.1	6,490	18.4
DIVORCED	715	2.9	1,925	5.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	59,554	100.0	82,266	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	15,799	26.5	22,380	27.2
SPOUSE	13,706	23.0	18,516	22.5
OTHER RELATIVES	21,299	35.8	26,572	32.3
NONRELATIVES	932	1.6	883	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,692	2.8	3,773	4.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,686	6.2	6,194	7.5
NONRELATIVES			1,509	1.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,247	2.1	1,489	1.8
OTHER	1,193	2.0	950	1.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	16,602	100.0	19,331	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	51	0.3	39	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	13,141	79.2	13,966	72.2
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	1,993	12.0	3,686	19.1
OTHER RELATIVES	976	5.9	1,155	6.0
NONRELATIVES	164	1.0	333	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	206	1.2	100	0.5
OTHER	71	0.4	52	0.3

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	11,832	100.0	16,733	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,376	37.0	5,930	35.4
SPOUSE	2,661	22.5	3,948	23.6
OTHER RELATIVES	1,022	8.6	1,139	6.8
NONRELATIVES	231	2.0	75	0.4
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	856	7.2	1,144	6.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,365	20.0	3,806	22.7
NONRELATIVES			166	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	263	2.2	509	3.0
OTHER	58	0.5	16	0.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	13,905	17,548	26.2
NURSERY SCHOOL	191	785	311.0
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	8,788	9,574	8.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	3,887	5,038	29.6
COLLEGE	1,039	2,151	107.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	37,471	53,926	43.9
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	12,384	10,413	-15.9
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	8,156	9,828	20.5
4 YEARS	11,398	20,152	76.8
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,801	6,530	133.1
4 OR MORE YEARS	2,732	7,003	156.3
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	45.2	62.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

persons with some college education (1-3 years) or college degrees (4 years or more) increased dramatically from 1970. The college education attainment figure is significant since there is no college-level institution within Cape May County. Also, in 1980, 62.5% of the persons 25 years old and over were high school graduates as compared to only 45.2% in 1970. The pressure of the job market for higher educated persons is probably responsible for the dramatic increase.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Status by Race and Sex

An analysis of the labor force is a vital part of any population study. In Cape May County, however, this aspect of the populaton, coupled with the seasonal character of the county's economy results in a unique employment pattern. Table 12 does not reflect the seasonality of the county labor force and therefore the unemployment figures are misleading. Consideration must be given to the fact that some percentage of the winter unemployment is voluntary. A portion of the group are mothers with children in school who work summers and prefer to collect earned unemployment benefits during the winter. This is reflected in the dramatic increase in the unemployment rate for women who would be unemployed at the time the census is taken. Also, unemployment laws permit business owners to incorporate their businesses and lay themselves off at the end of the season and still be eligible for unemployment benefits. Finally, many people are able to earn a decent annual wage during the summer season so that winter unemployment is not an actual financial hardwhip. As a result, the actual unemployment due to the resort industry may be substantially below the figures given. Table B shows the seasonal difference in the county's labor force. The increase in the 15-64 age bracket from 1970 to 1980 is reflected in the increase in the civilian labor force for both males and females of all races.

Table 12A.
Covered Employment in Cape May County: 1980 to 1981

	January 1980	July 1980	January 1981
Total Work Force	36,000	54,400	34,500
Total Unemployed	8,700	2,800	8,000
Unemployed as a Percent of the Total Work Force	24.2%	5.1%	23.2%

Source: Covered Employment Trends, N.J. Department of Labor

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	21,329	30,863
ARMED FORCES	1,472	1,285
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	12,434	18,640
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.3	60.4
EMPLOYED	11,888	16,640
UNEMPLOYED	546	2,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4	10.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,423	10,938
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	23,372	34,705
ARMED FORCES	3	132
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7,521	14,405
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	32.2	41.5
EMPLOYED	6,779	11,921
UNEMPLOYED	742	2,484
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.9	17.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	15,848	20,168
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,360	1,728
ARMED FORCES	40	106
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	850	980
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	62.5	56.7
EMPLOYED	775	914
UNEMPLOYED	75	66
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.8	6.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	470	642
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,605	1,956
ARMED FORCES	0	8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	729	1,036
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	45.4	53.0
EMPLOYED	645	900
UNEMPLOYED	84	136
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.5	13.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	876	912

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Occupation

Table 13 shows the labor force by occupation. As can be seen, the number of professional and technical workers and clerical workers have been increasing since 1970. This follows the overall national pattern of increasing job specialization. Also, the percentage of service workers continues to increase, which indicates that our economy is becoming more resort-oriented than ever. The only occupation that decreased was the private household workers (domestics).

Journey to Work

Table 14 indicates that from 1970 to 1980 there was a substantial increase in the number of county residents commuting out of Cape May County to work. This is particularly true for county residents commuting to Atlantic County, which shows the impact of the casino industry on county residents who chose to live in the county and commute to Atlantic City.

Also, 67% of all workers are employed in Cape May County. Although the majority work within the county a significant number work outside the county (4,925) as well as outside the state (1,131).

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

Table 15 shows that the median income for families has doubled since 1969. The average family income of Cape May County is reasonably similar to that of the neighboring counties, but much less than that of the state. Perhaps the main reason for this difference is the relatively low cost of living in our area of the state. Also, our high percentage of elderly, most of whom receive social security benefits contributes to a low median income figure.

Income by Municipality

Only five municipalities within Cape May County have per-capita income higher than the state figure ($8,128). Avalon has the highest per-capita income of $10,009 almost 25% higher than the state figure. Woodbine was at the opposite end of the scale. The main reason for their low figure is that 65% of the total income for the people is from social security benefits and assistance programs.

The median family income figure (in 1979 dollars) for Woodbine, North Wildwood, Stone Harbor, and Cape May Point showed significant declines. The number of elderly and the small population base is the probable reason for this decrease in Cape May Point, Stone Harbor, and North Wildwood. Woodbines decrease can

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Cape May County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	28,561	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	7,159	25.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	3,452	12.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	3,707	13.0
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	8,228	28.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	719	2.5
SALES	3,080	10.8
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	4,429	15.5
SERVICE:	5,315	18.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	85	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	798	2.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	4,432	15.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	588	2.1
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	4,041	14.1
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	3,230	11.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	909	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	1,226	4.3
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,095	3.8

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	18,667	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2,279	12.2
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,749	9.4
SALES WORKERS	1,524	8.2
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,087	16.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,319	17.8
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	1,470	7.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	695	3.7
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	966	5.2
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	80	0.4
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	73	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3,211	17.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	214	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	19,603	29,148
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	17,510	25,739
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	2,093	3,409
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.7	11.7
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	15,717	22,379
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	14,411	19,683
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	82.3	76.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	91.7	88.0
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	3,099	6,056
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	1,306	2,696
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.42	0.45

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	17,510	100.0	25,739	100.0	15,717	100.0	22,379	100.0
CAPE MAY	14,411	82.3	19,683	76.5	14,411	91.7	19,683	88.0
ATLANTIC	1,265	7.2	3,762	14.6	1,005	6.4	1,469	6.6
BURLINGTON	47	0.3	70	0.3	-	-	18	0.1
CAMDEN	181	1.0	234	0.9	143	0.9	59	0.3
CUMBERLAND	461	2.6	571	2.2	207	1.3	326	1.5
GLOUCESTER	7	0.0	88	0.3	68	0.4	79	0.4
MONMOUTH	-	-	21	0.1	-	-	62	0.3
OCEAN	67	0.4	11	0.0	-	-	110	0.5
SALEM	38	0.2	65	0.3	-	-	31	0.1
DELAWARE PA	39	0.2	48	0.2	-	-	58	0.3
MONTGOMERY PA	43	0.2	114	0.4	-	-	50	0.2
PHILADELPHIA PA	549	3.1	582	2.3	-	-	115	0.5
OTHER AREAS	402	2.3	490	1.9	117	0.7	319	1.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Cape May County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	22,473	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	373	1.7
$2,500 TO $4,999	746	3.3
$5,000 TO $7,499	1,478	6.6
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,311	10.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	2,519	11.2
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,992	8.9
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,225	9.9
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,786	7.9
$20,000 TO $22,499	1,465	6.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,305	5.8
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,151	5.1
$27,500 TO $29,999	855	3.8
$30,000 TO $34,999	1,459	6.5
$35,000 TO $39,999	921	4.1
$40,000 TO $49,999	983	4.4
$50,000 TO $74,999	658	2.9
$75,000 OR MORE	246	1.1
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	17,042	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	15,662	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	322	2.1
$1,000 TO $1,999	465	3.0
$2,000 TO $2,999	781	5.0
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,092	7.0
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,230	7.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,220	7.8
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,183	7.6
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,213	7.7
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,097	7.0
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,004	6.4
$10,000 TO $11,999	1,791	11.4
$12,000 TO $14,999	1,692	10.8
$15,000 TO $24,999	1,928	12.3
$25,000 TO $49,999	524	3.3
$50,000 AND OVER	120	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	8,296	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	16,011	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Cape May County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
CAPE MAY COUNTY	6,093	7,079	16.2	16,011	17,042	6.4	8.9	6.2
AVALON BOROUGH	10,845	10,009	-7.7	22,475	22,548	0.3	7.3	4.6
CAPE MAY CITY	5,489	7,000	27.5	14,546	15,870	9.1	8.4	5.5
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	6,390	7,023	9.9	16,694	14,792	-11.4	18.9	5.6
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	5,062	6,239	23.3	16,949	18,114	6.9	8.4	8.4
LOWER TOWNSHIP	5,246	6,188	17.9	14,033	14,675	4.6	7.1	7.1
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	6,114	6,345	3.8	15,044	16,683	10.9	10.4	7.9
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	6,048	6,552	8.3	16,651	16,602	-0.3	6.9	3.6
OCEAN CITY CITY	7,670	9,224	20.3	18,652	19,060	2.2	7.2	4.6
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	6,091	8,775	44.1	17,611	20,127	14.3	6.8	2.1
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	7,881	9,699	23.1	20,616	19,542	-5.2	11.8	3.1
UPPER TOWNSHIP	5,737	7,203	25.6	17,792	20,411	14.7	7.0	2.4
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	4,772	6,105	27.9	12,720	15,040	18.2	8.4	9.1
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	3,605	5,815	61.3	14,036	14,286	1.8	20.0	7.6
WILDWOOD CITY	4,902	5,335	8.8	13,114	12,810	-2.3	17.4	11.8
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	7,261	8,208	13.0	18,554	21,357	15.1	6.2	2.4
WOODBINE BOROUGH	3,471	3,692	6.4	16,927	12,260	-27.6	14.5	22.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Cape May County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,165	3,965	3,471	3,460	2,158	2,192	6,062	22,473
LESS THAN $2,500	51	80	82	32	26	38	64	373
$2,500 TO $4,999	104	144	43	100	38	58	259	746
$5,000 TO $7,499	154	218	124	64	117	93	708	1,478
$7,500 TO $9,999	226	323	192	300	57	203	1,010	2,311
$10,000 TO $12,49	197	421	293	172	193	305	938	2,519
$12,500 TO $14,99	99	342	223	242	132	226	728	1,992
$15,000 TO $17,49	140	476	322	214	250	192	631	2,225
$17,500 TO $19,99	27	473	311	264	157	189	365	1,786
$20,000 TO $22,49	64	329	257	268	127	141	279	1,465
$22,500 TO $24,99	29	264	245	176	157	140	294	1,305
$25,000 TO $27,49	36	171	294	206	164	122	158	1,151
$27,500 TO $29,99	0	172	169	228	81	75	130	855
$30,000 TO $34,99	14	237	316	343	249	121	179	1,459
$35,000 TO $39,99	18	145	196	214	139	68	141	921
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	132	232	288	139	89	103	983
$50,000 TO $74,99	6	36	132	223	121	104	36	658
$75,000 OR MORE	0	2	40	126	11	28	39	246
MEDIAN	$10,603	$17,387	$21,415	$23,551	$22,146	$17,253	$12,679	$17,042

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Cape May County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	7,125	12.4
1979	7,224	9.1

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,665	22.8
1979	1,461	9.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

also be attributed to the number of elderly. The high poverty rate is associated with the decrease in income. The income in other municipalities increased from 1969-1979.

The percentage of families living under the poverty level decreased in 12 of the 16 municipalities in Cape May County. Dennis Township and Lower Township remained the same. Woodbine and West Cape May both increased.

Income by Age

Table 17 indicates income by age of householder. This table shows that people 65 years of age and over with incomes between $7,500 and $9,999 represents the largest category in Cape May County. The 45 to 54 years of age persons represent the highest median income figure.

Poverty

As table 18 indicates there was a slight increase in the number of persons below the poverty level from 1969 to 1979, but a decrease in the poverty rate of these people. For persons 65 years old and over there was a dramatic decrease in both the number and rate of persons below the poverty level from 1969 to 1979.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

The housing situation in Cape May County is unique. Because of our resort nature, there are many dwelling units within the county which are occupied only during the summer months. This is primarily evident on the island communities. Table 19 should not be used to analyze vacancy rates for Cape May County. The 1980 census includes units which are held for occasional use in the year-round housing total and thus shows an exaggerated level of vacancies in Cape May communities.

Upper Township because of its proximity to the casinos and its low tax rate experienced the greatest increase in housing units among the mainland communities in the county. Overall, Sea Isle City had the greatest increase in housing units from 1970 - 1980, due mainly to increased condominium and multi-family construction during the period.

Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units

Cape May County has one of the highest percentages of owner-occupied housing in the state. As table 20 indicates, this percentage has increased dramatically in all 16 municipalities.

The median value for these units has also increased substantially due mainly to high land costs especially if they are improved (water, sewer, etc.) and increasing material costs. This is most noticable in the island communities of Avalon and Stone Harbor and also in Upper Township on the mainland. Upper Township's substantial increase is due mainly to the Atlantic City casino phenomenon and its pressure on the housing market in the area.

All in all, in 1980, despite the high land costs, material costs and high mortgage rates, Cape May County experienced an increase in dwelling units which kept close pace with the increasing population. A strong demand for new housing continues today in Cape May County.

Median Rent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Cape May County experiences a definite lack of available year-round rental units, even though the number increased substantially from 1970 to 1980. With the rise in mortgage rates and other costs, the rents have also had to increase to cover these costs. Table 21 reflects these changes, the highest of which occured in Dennis Township and Sea Isle City. With home ownership beyond the financial means of many people they have resorted to renting. This demand has sparked an increase in rental property construction.

Housing Units by Units in Structure

Table 22 breaks down the year-round housing units according to tenure and occupancy status. From 1970 to 1980 there was significant increase in the number of renter-occupied units. In addition, the number and percentages for the multiple dwelling units (3 or more) and mobile homes increased dramatically for both the owner and renter-occupied units.

Renter and Owner Costs

Table 23 indicates that most persons renting in Cape May County spend 35% or more of their income for rent. This is a dramatic change from 1970, where most renters spent less than 20% of their income for rent. This change reflects the increasing costs faced by the unit owner (mortgage, taxes, maintenance, etc.) and he in turn having to raise rents to cover these costs.

Crowding and Plumbing Facilities

As can be seen in table 24 there was a decrease in the overcrowding of units frm 1970 to 1980.

CONCLUSION

This analysis has attempted to acquaint the reader with Cape May County's unique population. It is a rapidly growing popula-

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAPE MAY COUNTY	53,152	72,107	35.7	27,804	38,817	23.8	16.7
AVALON BOROUGH	2,680	4,259	58.9	573	2,822	15.5	67.2
CAPE MAY CITY	2,324	3,372	45.1	1,834	2,105	26.7	12.3
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	395	474	20.0	339	148	67.3	11.5
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	983	1,434	45.9	944	1,393	9.0	9.0
LOWER TOWNSHIP	7,220	10,560	46.3	5,124	7,730	25.3	13.1
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	4,091	5,673	38.7	3,454	4,581	16.0	9.2
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	5,059	6,069	20.0	2,370	2,285	35.8	12.8
OCEAN CITY CITY	13,176	16,716	26.9	5,624	7,444	25.4	16.0
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	2,430	4,595	89.1	824	1,175	26.1	7.6
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	2,389	2,917	22.1	824	918	47.1	36.7
UPPER TOWNSHIP	1,701	3,131	84.1	1,227	2,685	7.4	12.1
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	647	865	33.7	417	534	11.8	9.9
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	634	735	15.9	145	168	31.0	4.8
WILDWOOD CITY	5,745	6,099	6.2	2,036	2,300	21.7	9.5
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	3,152	4,496	42.6	1,547	1,824	21.5	7.6
WOODBINE BOROUGH	526	712	35.4	522	705	9.2	13.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CAPE MAY COUNTY	16,390	23,579	58.9	60.7	14,180	47,200	232.9
AVALON BOROUGH	423	755	73.8	26.8	24,438	112,400	359.9
CAPE MAY CITY	821	1,001	44.6	47.6	15,044	48,500	222.4
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	103	110	30.4	74.3	13,871	52,300	277.0
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	743	1,116	78.7	80.1	10,218	44,000	330.6
LOWER TOWNSHIP	3,320	5,658	64.8	73.2	11,436	35,800	213.0
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	2,388	3,433	69.1	74.9	12,028	39,500	228.4
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	1,166	1,404	49.2	61.4	15,085	47,900	217.5
OCEAN CITY CITY	3,014	3,676	53.6	49.4	20,925	77,100	268.5
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	469	788	56.9	67.1	16,967	71,100	319.0
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	381	456	46.2	49.7	29,412	101,500	245.1
UPPER TOWNSHIP	951	2,068	77.5	77.0	14,669	65,600	347.2
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	263	352	63.1	65.9	10,581	35,000	230.8
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	90	131	62.1	78.0	9,145	33,900	270.7
WILDWOOD CITY	930	1,018	45.7	44.3	13,070	37,000	183.1
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	980	1,204	63.3	66.0	20,787	66,000	217.5
WOODBINE BOROUGH	348	409	66.7	58.0	9,438	29,300	210.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CAPE MAY COUNTY	4,787	8,768	17.2	22.6	80	216	171.6
AVALON BOROUGH	61	172	10.6	6.1	85	207	142.4
CAPE MAY CITY	524	846	28.6	40.2	79	187	136.1
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	8	21	2.4	14.2	80	198	147.5
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	116	152	12.3	10.9	65	205	216.7
LOWER TOWNSHIP	508	1,061	9.9	13.7	81	219	171.2
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	514	726	14.9	15.8	70	206	195.5
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	355	588	15.0	25.7	87	213	144.6
OCEAN CITY CITY	1,180	2,579	21.0	34.6	92	253	174.9
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	140	298	17.0	25.4	79	251	216.7
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	55	125	6.7	13.6	87	238	174.6
UPPER TOWNSHIP	185	293	15.1	10.9	81	234	189.1
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	105	129	25.2	24.2	74	169	128.0
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	10	29	6.9	17.3	80	213	166.2
WILDWOOD CITY	665	1,063	32.7	46.2	72	159	120.9
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	235	482	15.2	26.4	96	238	148.7
WOODBINE BOROUGH	126	204	24.1	28.9	75	151	101.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Cape May County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	28,335	39,405	39.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	20,424	25,539	25.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	759	1,091	43.7
2 UNITS	4,147	5,640	36.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,634	2,440	49.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,077	3,759	249.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	294	936	218.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	21,177	32,347	52.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	15,503	21,466	38.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	618	897	45.1
2 UNITS	2,961	4,626	56.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,023	2,046	100.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	778	2,591	233.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	294	721	145.2
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	16,390	23,579	43.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	13,557	19,043	40.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	249	491	97.2
2 UNITS	1,590	2,011	26.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	491	706	43.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	250	675	170.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	253	653	158.1
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	4,787	8,768	83.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,946	2,423	24.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	369	406	10.0
2 UNITS	1,371	2,615	90.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	532	1,340	151.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	528	1,916	262.9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	41	68	65.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,674	100.0	8,600	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,560	33.4	1,810	21.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	560	12.0	1,183	13.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	688	14.7	1,652	19.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,260	27.0	3,099	36.0
NOT COMPUTED	606	13.0	856	10.0
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,268	100.0	1,587	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	122	5.4	49	3.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	147	6.5	108	6.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	389	17.2	96	6.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,208	53.3	1,122	70.7
NOT COMPUTED	402	17.7	212	13.4
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,559	100.0	2,453	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	742	47.6	134	5.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	382	24.5	131	5.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	281	18.0	527	21.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	52	3.3	1,450	59.1
NOT COMPUTED	102	6.5	211	8.6
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	574	100.0	2,079	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	481	83.8	280	13.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	20	3.5	422	20.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	11	1.9	692	33.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	463	22.3
NOT COMPUTED	62	10.8	222	10.7
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	273	100.0	2,481	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	215	78.8	1,347	54.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	11	4.0	522	21.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	7	2.6	337	13.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	64	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	40	14.7	211	8.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	21,177	32,347
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	20,295	31,632
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	692	580
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	190	135
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	20,716	32,008
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	99.0
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	19,869	31,308
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.9	99.0
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	677	574
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	99.0
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	170	126
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	89.5	93.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

tion with a death rate greater than its birthrate. It has the oldest median age (37.4) in the state, the smallest average household size (2.47 persons), and the second highest percentage of elderly (20.3 percent 65 years and older). In conclusion, this study should aid the reader in acquiring a better understanding of the characteristics and peculiarities of the population of Cape May County.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979")

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied tc all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.